

MONTANA'S 2014 Annual Public Water System Compliance Report

The Drinking Water Program: An Overview

The EPA established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the authority of the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Under the SDWA and the 1986 Amendments, EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs). For some regulations, EPA establishes treatment techniques in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of contaminants in water. The Agency also regulates how often public water systems (PWSs) monitor their water for contaminants and report the monitoring results to the states or EPA. Generally, the larger the population served by a water system, the more frequent the monitoring and reporting (M/R) requirements. In addition, EPA requires PWSs to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide data for future regulatory development. Finally, EPA requires PWSs to notify their consumers when they have violated these regulations. The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA require consumer notification to include a clear and understandable explanation of the nature of the violation, its potential adverse health effects, steps that the PWS is undertaking to correct the violation, and the possibility of alternative water supplies during the violation.

The SDWA applies to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Indian Lands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The SDWA allows states and territories to seek EPA approval to administer their own PWSS Programs. The authority to run a PWSS Program is called primacy. For a state to receive primacy, EPA must determine that the state meets certain requirements laid out in the SDWA and the regulations, including the adoption of drinking water regulations that are at least as stringent as the Federal regulations and a demonstration that they can enforce the program requirements. Of the 56 states and territories, all but Wyoming and the District of Columbia have primacy. The EPA Regional Offices administer the PWSS Programs within these two jurisdictions.

The 1986 SDWA Amendments gave Indian Tribes the right to apply for and receive primacy. EPA currently administers PWSS Programs on all Indian lands except the Navaho Nation, which was granted primacy in late 2000.

Annual State PWS Report

Each quarter, primacy states submit data to the Safe Drinking Water Information

System (SDWIS/FED), an automated database maintained by EPA. The data submitted include, but are not limited to, PWS inventory information, the incidence of Maximum Contaminant Level, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, monitoring, and treatment technique violations; and information on enforcement activity related to these violations. Section 1414(c)(3)(A) of the Safe Drinking Water Act requires states to provide EPA with an annual report of violations of the primary drinking water standards. This report covers the period of January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 and provides the numbers of violations in each of six categories: MCLs, MRDLs, treatment techniques, variances and exemptions, significant monitoring violations, and significant consumer notification violations. Montana's inventory of public water supplies varies in number but currently includes 723 community systems, 1161 transient non-community systems, and 281 non-transient non-community systems. The EPA Regional Offices report the information for Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and all Indian Lands but the Navaho Nation. EPA Regional offices also report Federal enforcement actions taken. Data retrieved from SDWIS/FED form the basis of this report.

Public Water System

A "Public water supply system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption from a community well, water hauler for cisterns, water bottling plant, water dispenser, or other water supply that has at least 15 service connections or that regularly serves at least 25 persons daily for any 60 or more days in a calendar year. There are three types of PWSs. PWSs can be community (such as towns), nontransient noncommunity (such as schools or factories), or transient noncommunity systems (such as rest stops or parks). For this report, when the acronym "PWS" is used it means systems of all types unless specified in greater detail.

Maximum Contaminant Level

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

The EPA sets national limits on residual disinfectant levels in drinking water to reduce the risk of exposure to disinfectant byproducts formed, when public water systems add chemical disinfectant for either primary or residual treatment. These limits are known as Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs).

Treatment Techniques

For some regulations, the EPA establishes treatment techniques (TTs) in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of certain contaminants. For example, treatment techniques have been established for viruses, some bacteria, and turbidity.

Monitoring

A PWS is required to monitor and verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the MCL. If a PWS fails to have its water tested as required or fails to report test results correctly to the primacy agent, a monitoring violation occurs.

Significant Monitoring Violations

For this report, significant monitoring violations are generally defined as any significant monitoring violation that occurred during the calendar year of the report. A significant monitoring violation, with rare exceptions, occurs when no samples were taken or no results were reported during a compliance period.

Consumer Notification

Every Community Water System is required to deliver to its customers a brief annual water quality report. This report is to include some educational material, and will provide information on the source water, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water regulations.

Significant Consumer Notification Violations

For this report, a significant public notification violation occurred if a community water system completely failed to provide its customers with the required annual water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report).

OBTAINING A COPY OF THE 2014 PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS REPORT

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, the State of Montana has made the 2014 Public Water Systems report available to the public. Interested individuals can obtain a copy of the 2014 Annual Public Water Systems Report for Montana by accessing:

State Website: <http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/pws/index.asp>

Telephone: (406)444-3358

Fax Number: (406)444-1375

E-Mail: avickory@mt.gov

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P.O. Box 200901

Helena, MT 59620-0901

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Description of Report

The attached report is broken down by rule into two types of violations, MCL (maximum contaminant level) and monitoring. Each violation type lists three categories, “# of Violations”, “# of RTC Violations”, and “# of PWS in Violation”. The following is a description of each:

of Violations, this describes the total number of violations created for each regulated contaminant. Since violations are associated with sample point locations, it is possible for one system to have more than one violation for the same contaminant.

of RTC Violations, RTC (return to compliance) violations are violations that were created, but that have since been returned to compliance.

of PWS in Violation, this indicates the number of systems that are responsible for the total number of violations listed for each rule. Thus, there may be more total violations than total systems.

Rule Group	Rule Name	Violation Category	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
Microbials	TCR	Maximum Contaminant Level	222	198	144
DBPs	STG 1 DBP	Maximum Contaminant Level	14	0	5
DBPs	STG2 DBP	Maximum Contaminant Level	11	0	7
CHEMS	Nitrates	Maximum Contaminant Level	10	0	5
CHEMS	Arsenic	Maximum Contaminant Level	24	8	9
CHEMS	Other IOC	Maximum Contaminant Level	3	0	1
CHEMS	RADS	Maximum Contaminant Level	14	4	7
Total		Maximum Contaminant Level	298	210	178
Rule Group	Rule Name	Violation Category	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
Microbials	TCR	Monitoring & Reporting	641	551	365
Microbials	SWTR	Monitoring & Reporting	5	5	2
Microbials	LT2 ESTWR	Monitoring & Reporting	1	1	1
Microbials	GWR	Monitoring & Reporting	258	79	171
DBPs	STG1 DBP	Monitoring & Reporting	72	20	32

DBPs	STG2 DBP	Monitoring & Reporting	4	0	2
CHEMS	VOC	Monitoring & Reporting	380	275	19
CHEMS	SOC	Monitoring & Reporting	547	520	15
CHEMS	Nitrates	Monitoring & Reporting	68	45	65
CHEMS	Arsenic	Monitoring & Reporting	14	10	11
CHEMS	Other IOC	Monitoring & Reporting	25	21	4
CHEMS	RADS	Monitoring & Reporting	51	44	16
CHEMS	LCR	Monitoring & Reporting	355	166	293
Total		Monitoring & Reporting	2421	1737	996
Rule Group	Rule Name	Violation Category	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
Microbials	GWR	Other Violation	1	0	1
Other	PN	Other Violation	2	0	2
Other	CCR	Other Violation	227	102	113
Total		Other Violation	230	102	116
Rule Group	Rule Name	Violation Category	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
Microbials	SWTR	Treatment Technique Violation	13	3	13
Microbials	LT1 ESTWR	Treatment Technique Violation	2	2	1
Microbials	LT2 ESTWR	Treatment Technique Violation	1	1	1
Microbials	GWR	Treatment Technique Violation	28	17	20
DBPs	STG1 DBP	Treatment Technique Violation	4	0	1
CHEMS	LCR	Treatment Technique Violation	2	1	2
Total		Treatment Technique Violation	50	24	38